LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

SAVING THE ADIRONDACKS.

TATE CONTROL AND OWNERSHIP VERSUS STATE CONTROL WITHOUT OWNERSHIP.

the Editor of The Tribune. SIE: The interesting and important commudeation from Mr. James T. Gardiner, Director of the State survey, published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, presents nent for State control of the Adirondack forests which for practical purposes might well be accepted as conclusive. Were there no other interest at stake than the protection of the great water-ways of the State from the injury, not to say ruin, which Mr. Gardiner shows to be surely impending over them, it seems to me that this alone must be a matter of such serious and general concern as to leave no room for hesitation on the part of the Legislature as to the question whether the interests of the State at large demand the preservation of the North

Upon the question whether this object shall be accomed by enforcing the right of eminent demain and taking the land at an appraised value, Mr. Gardiner expresses an opinion in the negative, but his facts appear ne to bear against his own conclusion upon that point, It may be true that the greater power-that of the lands at an appraised value-includes taking the many the lesser power of assuming control over them subject to the right of the owners to compensation for any damage they may sustain by the exercise of such control. But Mr. Gardiner really gives no serious reason support of his conclusion that the exercise of the lesser power is advisable rather than the exercise of the He doubtless shares the general feeling that a tate is not well fitted to assume the character of a landowner, but apparently overlooks the fact that the objection to the ownership of land by a State lies, not against ownership per se, but against the functions which ownership is understood to carry with it; or, supposing those functions not to be exercised, against withholding the

land from use.

But in the case under consideration the very object sought is to withhold the land from use-at least, to withhold it from all uses except such limited ones as are con sistent with the interests of the public; and it is conceded that in order to restrict it to these limited uses and prevent the public objects in view from being thwarted by the self-interest or the carclessness of individuals, it is necessary for the State to assume the functions of supervision. Not only would this involve about all the inconveniences which under the actual circumstances would attach to ownership, but, if ownership were wanting, it would also be attended with other and very serious difficulties arising from that cause; for in practice, it would, I think, be found a much harder matter to control the use of land acknowledged to belong to individuals that to control State domain, while the treasury would be subject to uncensing demands for losses, or pretended losses, sustained by owners in consequence of their not being allowed to do as they wished with their own. Moreover, these demands would become larger and larger as through the increase of population in the surrounding country and the exhaustion of the forests elsewhere, the land increased in value. prevent the public objects in view from being

serving eyes of sportsmon, health-seekers and terested in forest preservation. Thus, as it seems is through State ownership that the necessary of State supervision can be reduced to the mini-

on the whole, the plan of control without purchase ap-

On the whole, the plan of control without purchase appears to use to be a proposition to assume the burdens incident to ownership, and indeed much more serious ones, without the compensating advantages which ownership would bring. Respectfully yours,

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14, 1884.

THE CONVICT LABOR VOTE.

SHAMEFUL POPULAR INDIFFERENCE AT THE LATE

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sin: Will you allow me a few words of com-

ment upon a single passage of THE TRIBUNE'S recent THE MOVEMENT TO ABOLISH THE DUTIES BETWEEN excellent editorial on the subject of the convict labor vote It says: "The fact is that the proposition attracted Labor Reform quacks alone interested themselves in it, reciprocity in coal and iron ore between the Governments and it was probably due to their efforts that the Demo-crats ran only tickets 'for' abolition, as the large vote in yesterday called on Charles J. Pusey, the secretary of the and it was probably due to their efforts that the Demothe cities seems to show that they did."

formers, with the whole mass of the Trades Unions behind them, have maintained a systematic and vigorous warfare against the prison industries of the State ever since the change of management in 1876 began to show that the prisons could be supported by the labor of their inmates. Increasing yearly till it reached \$725,000, or more in 1876, and that under the contract system the yearly deficiency has been reduced to \$64,000 in 1882. Yet they suffer a upon, and it "attracts little attention." They know that if the prisons fall to support themselves they will have to if the prisons fall to support themselves they will have to pay the deficiency out of their own pockets; that only under contract have these prisons ever begun to approach paying their expenses; yet a proposition to abolish con-tracts "attracts very little attention." They know, or night know if they would, that the attack upon contracts is only a preliminary for the banishimment of all mechan-ical abor from the prisons, which is simply equivalent to relagating the convicte to idleness or absolute unpro-ductiveness; yet none of these things "attracts their at-tention."

They might know if they would take the trouble to They might know if they would take the trouble to think, that the complaint against convict competition with free labor, which is the groundwork of all this cry against contracts—the competition of less than 25,000 nors, women and children who are employed at mechanical labor in all the prisons, penientiaries and reformatories of all the States, and do less than half the work of a free laborer each upon the average, with more than 700,000 tree persons engaged in similar industries—is the most stupendous humbug of the age. Yet the fact that that thundurg received the indorsement of 100,000 voters in New-York city alone at the late election scarcely "attracts their attention."

tories of all the States, and do less than half the work of a free laborer each upon the average, with more than 700 000 tree persons engaged in similar industries—is the most supendous humbug of the age. Yet the fact that that humbug received the indorsement of 100,000 voters in New York city alone at the late election scarcely "attracts their attention."

The Thibun's says: "The Labor Reform quacks alone interested themselves in it, and it was probably due to their effor* that the Democrate ran out only tickets '10" abolition. This is true. But why should not the capitalists and simoss men of the State, who pay its taxes, and upon whom the support of its prisons must fall if they fall to support themselves, have also been interested, and round tickets and voted them, and seen that other people voted them, too, 'against' the proposition' A friend of mine who is engaged in one of the largest wholesale bouses in New York, told me: "There ere 130 votes case on this proposition in my district; 124 for, and 6 against it. The six came from our house, and as there were no tickets to be had against the measure, we took the other tickets and scratched out 'for' gard wrote 'against,' in its place." The heads of that wrote 'against,' in its place." The heads of that wrote 'against,' in its place." The heads of that wrote 'against,' in the place." The heads of that wrote 'against,' in the place." The heads of that wrote 'against,' in the place." The heads of that wrote 'against,' in the place." The heads of that the right one of the employees of the concern seems to have interested himself in the question. Such facts rarry their lessons. The people who would stilly and indifferently while their rights are invaded or threatened with in all probability, lose them, and deserve to. If the Legislature of the State should say: "This question has been submitted to the people who would stilly and indifferently while their rights are invaded or threatened with any probability, lose them, and deserve the time of the state should sa Kingson, N. J., Jan. 4, 1884.

THE WATER-COLOR SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

To The Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In your report of the action of the Water-Color Society, with regard to opening the exhibition on Sunday, I am made to say concerning the estab-Ishment of a free exhibition : "That could not be done with safety." I did not give utterance to the sentence quoted. I believe it quite possible to make an exhibition free with safety. The Society of American Artists have tried it with success. All that was required of the visual an ass you are.—[Boston Transcript.]

ftor was to apply at a certain place and a free ticket was given. Their exhibition was for the afternoon only, thus saving the attendants, who, under the existing regula-tion, will be worked harder on Sunday than any other day in the week. Moreover, the charge of an admission fee may be regarded as a mere catch-penny affair to add to the finances of the society, unworthy a prosperous institution-as is the American Water-Color Society-and sinks it to the level of a Bowery show. There are thousands who would hesitate to give a quarter of a dolar to such an entertainment who might be induced to seek recreation at a free exhibition and be benefited thereby. It is unnecessary to say, the more we can de to refine the tastes of the lower classes, by just so much do we help the future generation toward something better.

New-York, Jan. 19, 1884. George H. Saullis.

MR. ESTERBROOK'S REPORT.

WORK OF THE BUREAU OF BUILDINGS.

THE SAFETY OF ROTELS AND THEATRES-WHAT IS

NEEDED TO PREVENT PIRES. W. P. Esterbrook, Inspector of Buildings yesterday sent to the Fire Commissioners a long report of the operations in the Bureau of Buildings during the year 1883. He stated that plans for 2,623 new buildings were received at the Bureau, but 691 plans were not approved until they were altered, and 78 were not approved. The total estimated cost of the new buildings was \$44,304,638. Among these buildings were 500 dweiling-houses, to cost \$7.835,650; 1,201 flat-bouses and tenement-houses, to cost \$23,083,402; six hotels, to cost \$810,000; 141 buildincs for stores, to cost \$3,368,689; 27 office buildings, to cost \$3,343,875; 133 manufactories, to cost \$2,192,050; five school-houses, to cost \$439,000; eleven churches, to cost \$329,000; six public buildings, to cost \$385,200; and sixteen places of amusement, to cost \$712,750. Specifications for altering 1,870 old buildings, at a total cost of \$4,540,436, were filed also. Following is a comparison of building operations in the city for tweive years :

Year.	Number of New Buildings.	Estimated Cost.	of Alterations	Cost.
1872 1873 1874 1875 1875 1877 1878 1878 1880 1881 1882 1882	1,406 1,879 1,482 1,672 2,065 2,259	\$27,884,870 21,956,935, 16,667,417 18,226,870 15,395,114 15,219,680 20,567,312 29,115,385 45,391,300 44,793,186 44,394,638	1,177 1,308 1,209 1,373 1,372 1,497	\$2,788,079 \$49,995 \$32,147 \$290,438 \$605,478 \$15,125 \$2,621,046 \$3,000,110 \$3,002,111 \$4,142,070 \$4,267,181 \$4,540,436
	The second secon			The second secon

In the last year 9,655 violations and unsafe buildings were reported at the bureau, and 1,404 cases were for warded to the Attorney for prosecution; \$16 buildings were made safe by repairs and 73 unsafe structures were pulled down by order of the Inspector. The number of buildings on which fire-escapes were erected by order of the Inspector is 1,326. Among these buildings were the following hotels: The Brevoort House, St. Nicholas, Astor House, Rossmore, Everett, St. Denis, Barrett House (new), rametey Park Hotel, St. Charles Hotel, Glenham and

The following extracts are from the Inspector's letter: The following extracts are from the Inspector's letter:
It us satisfactory to be able to state that since the last
annual report there has been shown a better disposition
on the part of property-ewners to provide additional
means of egress in case of fire, on receiving notice from
this bireau. It has been feared that the erection of outside thre-escapes would ujurs their property; but many
have found that rooms communicating with escapes have
been preferred. There are some cases of hotels which
are mucu in need of increased means of exit, and in case
of fire great loss of life would doubtless occur. The
owners refuse to comply and the cases are before the
courts.

others inferented in forest preservation. Thus, as it seems to the interest through State ownership that the necessary to me, it strong the through State ownership that the necessary to me, it is through State ownership that the necessary of the interest of State supervision can be reduced to the unitation.

The only advantage I can see in Mr, Gardiner's plan is that in the first instance it would obvide the necessity of buring the hard needed; but the present saving of a few million dollars in this way would be every peer eccioner, in vice of the unitation of the precision of the corp peer occious, in vice of the unitation of the present saving of a few million dollars in this way would be completed to the corp. It would expose the treasury of the State.

It is the present and the new them in the present saving of a few million dollars in the present saving of a few million dollars in the present saving of a few million dollars in the present saving of a few million dollars in the present saving of a few million dollars in the present saving of a few million dollars in the present saving of a few million dollars in the present saving of a few million dollars in the saving of a few million dollars in the saving of the saving of the saving of the saving of the present saving of a few million dollars in the saving of the saving of a few million dollars in the saving of the saving o

fire.

Experience has taught me that the present building laws should be amended. There are many sections of the law which impose unnecessary burdens on owners, and cause arctitects and builders great loss of time, ail of which should be eliminated and nothing contained therein except what is necessary for the protection of life and property.

In conclusion, I repeat what I stated in the last annual report, that measures be taken to secure the promot prosecution of cases of violation, and to obtain the precept of the court to remove the same. If that is not accomplished, all the efforts of the officers of the Bureau amount to buil title, and as there are defects in the law which prevent it, it should be corrected by appropriate legislation.

RECIPROCITY IN IRON AND COAL.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

A number of incorrect statements having been published concerning the movement looking toward new organization, who said:

Let us look at this for a moment. The intelligent citizens of the State of New-York know that the Labor Reformers, with the whole mass of the Trades Unions behind in an argument before the Tariff Commission on October 12, 1882, and since that time the subject has been carefully considered by the various coal, iron ore and railway interests. The result was an organization formed at a meeting of these interests, held at the Fifth his proposition was an advance all along the line of attack; Avenue Hotel on December 27, 1883, the organization beyet it "attracted little attention." They knew that their ing christened 'The Association for Reciprocity in Coal and Irou Ore.' The officers elected were E. N. Frisbie, cars, with a draft upon the taxpayers for their support president; W. C. Andrews, treasurer; Charles J. Pusey secretary. A committee consisting of E. N. Frisble, James Tillinghast, John Moulton, H. C. Roberts, Samuel Thomas, W. C. Andrews and Charles J. Pusey, was appointed to proposition to abolish the contract system to be voted upon, and it "attracts little attention." They knew that dian Government toward such a movement. This com mittee was at Ottawa last week in consultation with the Ministers of Finance and Customs, and was assured by them of the favorable action of the Canadian Cabinet.

"A wrong impression is abroad that this movement originated in Canada. It had its origin in the United States. The fact that a delegation from the Montreal Board of Trade accompanied our committee to Ottawa last week may explain the mistaken impression. We propose to ask the present Congress to pass an act allow-ing Canadian coal and tron ore to be entered here free of duty, provided that the Canadian Parliament will also pass a similar act in regard to our iron ore and coal. Efforts will be made to urge immediate action on the part of Congress, and I may say, without mentioning names, that we have several Congressmen pledged to

To Provinces.	Anthracita.	Ritaninous,	Coke.	Total.
Ontario Que bec Nova Scotia New Brunswick Manitoba Brutsh Columbia Prince Edwards Island	18,555 48,911 13,919 856			1,182,029 212,895 22,973 44,549 104,676 731 1,640
	727,256	835,345	7,892	1,579,493

"It will be seen that Canada gives up much more at first than the United States does, but Canada looks forward to the development of her iron mines, whose creater specially adpted to making Bessemer steel, and in the long run the attvantages will undoubtedly balance."

The committee mentioned above met at the Windsor Hotel yesterday afternoon and formulated plans for the drafting of a bill to be presented to Congress at an early day.

CLOSING THE LIBEL CASE.

THE TESTIMONY ALL IN. MR. FEUARDENT AND GENERAL DI CESNOLA RE-

CALLED-SUMMING UP ON MONDAY. The evidence was concluded in the Feuardent-di Cesnola case yesterday, the session being con-tinued an hour later than usual. The final testimony was taken with the four gas-jets blazing about the judge's desk and the remainder of the court-room in comparative darkness. The counsel continued their spirited warfare to the last, and disparaged each other with a great abundance and an ingenious variety of adsectives and epithets. The Court adjourned until Monday afternoon at 1:30, when Mr. Choate will sum up for the defence. Mr. Choate said he would occupy not more than a day, but Mr. Bangs, although stating that he would probably be satisfied with that amount of time, declined to limit the duration of his closing address.

Mr. Savage resumed the stand on the opening of Court. He had gone through General di Cesnola's testimony, and checked off what he believed he could contradict. Mr. Choate objected to a great many questions put by Mr. Bangs as being directed to elicit evidence which was not a rebuttal of that already in. The larger part of the morning session, which was shortened by the late arrival of a juror, was occupied in discussion by counsel over the admissability of a dozen questions involving contradicon collateral issues. When Mr. Choate's for cross-examination came Mr. Bangs pursued the same obstructive tactics. The issue between the testimony of General di Cesnola and that of Mr. Savage regarding the removal of the case to the United States Court, was somewhat obscured by the admission of the latter, in response to a question by the Court, that General di Cesnola had not said that the plaintiff caused its removal. Subsequently Mr. Bangs was allowed to put in Mr. Savage's statement on his first direct testimony, that opposed more fully General di Cesnola's statement on the same subject. The witness said he had a high opinion of Henkel and of Alley, but could not say that he was an enemy to General di Cesnola. Gatthell Pach, a photographer, testified that he had

taken photographs of objects in the Metropolitan Museum of Art when it was in Fourteenth-st. He took the last in October, 1877, and began sometime in 1874. His testimony concerned the negative of the photograph showing a section of the conservatory in which appeared the priest with the hand and patera off. A print from the negative was sent to the Corcoran Art Gallery Totals. \$22,515 \$315,376,137 \$16,793 \$42,601,952 and the plaintiff alleges that the photograph was on sale in the last year 9.655 yielations and unsafe buildings at the Museum and argues that General di Cesnola must have known of its existence. Mr. Pach testified that a Mr. Gobb, who was the agent of Fields. Osgood & Co. in this city, called upon him, and, giving him a letter of introduction from General di Cesnola, showed him card No. I and asked him if he had the negative showing the priest with the hand and patern off. At that time he made a thorough search and could not find it. Subsequently he sent all the negatives to General di Cesnola by a Museum employe, who called for them, and who afterward returned them. A letter was shown, written by Mr. Pach, in which he said that he did not remember that more than two negatives were taken of the left side of the conservatory. This was written in April, 1881, and was in answer to several of General di Cesnola's letters asking him to

make a thorough search. Maxime Baudelot, a French sculptor, who has been here for two months and a half, said that he was familiar with Chen stone, which is similar to Cyprus stone, and that it was soft when first quarried and became hard on ex

was soil when him quarter Mr Femardent had testified that posure.

The piaintiffrested after Mr Femardent had testified that he had never told the defendant that his bill would be \$13,000 or \$14,000, and that General di Cesnola could not have seen his father in Parls in December, 1870, as the cider Femardent was at that time in Lendon. Depositions of John Murray and of A. O. Murray were ruled out, but Mr. Oudin was allowed to read portion of a deposition by the cider Femardent to the effect that the vase in shape of a human head was bought at an angetion sale in London.

read portion of a deposition by the case in the effect that the vase in shape of a human head was bought at an auction sale in London.

Mr. Prime, Joseph M. Vailezio and General di Cesnola were the final witnesses for the defence. Mr. Prime denied Honkel's statement that there was any interview between then on March 12, 1981, and contradicted the assertion of Mr. Savage that the Ceanola collection was ready for exhibition a month before the opening of the Museum, March 31, 1880. He said that he himself worked in the building unit 5:45 from the previous evening and within a short time of that hour was engaged in arranging portions of the Cesnola statuary. Mr. Vailezio was called to testify that certain handwriting in the sample album, which Mr. Savage said was General di Cesnola's, was in reality his the winness's) handwriting. This evidence was ruled out. General di Cesnola said that Mr. Hutchings had never fold him that the priest had at one time been without the hand and patera. He added that it was in London, and not in Paris, that he met the eider Fenardent in January, 1870. He had made that statement to Mr. Choate, before he heard Mr. Feuardent make it on the stand.

woman on whose account the suit was brought was absent. Mr. Williams said she was unable to appear. He placed two doctors on the stand in proof of this, besides the mother. Dr. Waiter Demarest, a physician of seven years' standing, who had attended Miss Totten since April last, testified that she was suffering from great physical weakness and nervous prostration; she had payalysis of the left log, and was not in a condition to appear in court. He had seen her hat on Wednesday. "I found her lying in bed at each of my visits," he said. "I have visited her six or seven times within the last I have visited her six or seven limes within the last nonth. I do not think that within the last two months he has been able to go out of the house."

Mr. Fine—Suppose she had ridden out with a lady com-amion within that time, what would you say?

Dr. Demarest—I would say it was without my knowl-

edge.

Mr. Fine—I shall show that such is the case. What do you say to that I

Dr. Demarest—I should say that she had been very township. imprudent,
Mr. Fine—If Miss Totten had been skipping around the

Mr. Fine—If Miss Totten had been skipping around the root recently, what wound you may!

Mr. Wollams—I object.

Mr. Fine—I shall show you that, and that she is as able to be nere as you are.

Dr. Demarest—I will state to my positive knowledge that she is not able to do anything of the kind. If she did ride out, it might have been an element toward her recovery. I have no knowledge that she has been moving around without crutches during the past mouth.

Judge Van Hoesen—State from what she is suffering.

ing.

Dr. Demarest—She is suffering as I just stated, and,
besides that, from impeded circulation of the blood. She
would be very much more presurated if brought to court.
She is raise and emaciated. -You are an officer of the Mutual Endowment

Association, are you not!

1r. Demarcst—I am.
Mr. Fine-Of which Mrs. Cocks is the secretary!
1r. Demarcst—I believe so.

Dr. Andrew F. Currier corroborated Dr. Demarest's opinion regarding Miss Totten's inability to appear in

Judge Van Hoesen thought that Miss Totten would probably be able to appear in court. Mr. Pryor stated that if the Court would appoint two physicians to examine Miss Totten relative to her ability to appear in court, their depositions

would be accepted.

Mr. Williams—At whose expense?

General Pryor (calmly)—Ours.

Mr. Williams—I wish the examination to theinde Miss
Totten's mental as well as her physical state.

General Pryor—We do not accept that. We wish her
general condition to be reported upon.

Judge Van Housen—I will appoint Drs. Thomas A. MoBride and Richard Van Santvoord. The case was adjourned until Monday next.

A GENERAL INJUNCTION NOT REQUIRED. Judge Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday rendered an opinion sustaining the de-murrer made by the defence in the suit of Arnold & Co. against the Union Pacific Railway Company and Sidney Dillion. A preliminary injunction was asked for to restrain the rallway company from using its assets to assist other roads or branch roads. The complainant alleged that the company was exceeding its corporate power. Judge Wheeler referred to the fact that the complainant became a stockholder in November, 1882, and the day after buying his stock began and the day after buying his stock began cosaion a suit against the company. He must have known of the civils alleged, if they existed, at the time of the purchase. The Judge in conclusion says: "All the statements and allegations are in very general terms. Excess of conartered powers in progress or intended is in no particular pointed a death out. A decree according to the prayer of the bill would be scarely if any more than a general injunction against cynic?

going outside of the charters. Something more specific and so specific that the court can see that it is unwarranted by the law of the existence of the corporation, and wrongful to the crator as a member of it, should be pointed out distinctly. The bill as now considered does not require an answer."

MRS. DE MELI AND BARON VON GEYSO. THE COOK SHOWF HOW THEY SAT IN THE PARLOR

BY EMBRACING THE INTERPRETER. In the De Meli divorce proceedings before Justice Rumsey in the Supreme Court yesterday, Mr. McClure, counsel for Mr. De Meil, first asked his client about the punishment of his little boy. Mr. De Mell said that the use of the slipper was confined mainly to spanking. To Mr. Parsons Mr. De Meli said that he could not fix the date when he discontinued the first proceedings against his wife, nor could be name the servant who had said that Mrs. De Mell was guilty of mpropriety of conduct.

Mr. Parsons—When you first went to Franzensbad did you go to the bath-hense and take down the number of baths your wife had had!
Mr. De Meil.—I was there several times; I took down the number on one occasion.

Mr. De Mell then left the stand, having been under examination for four days. Mr. McClure read the deposition of Flora Ohrisch, of Dresden, who had been in Mr. De Meli's employ from May 1, 1876, to April, 1877. She said that Mr. De Meil's treatment of his wife was generally good. The affidavit of Dr. Karl Julius Zumpe. the old family physician, set forth that he found Mrs.

De Mell a good wife and a loving mother. Mr. De Mell
he said, never spoke to him about placing Mrs. De Mell
in an asylum, nor had the doctor ever suggested it. He had never seen Mr. De Meli intexteated. He could say nothing but what was advantageous to Mrs. De Mell, he had never heard snything of the charges against her, further than that Mr. De Meli had once told him that the cause of Mrs. De Mell's flight was her intimacy with daron Von Geyso. Mr. McClure also offered in evidence the decree of divorce obtained by Mr. De Meli from Mrs. De Mell, in Germany, on July 30 last, on the ground of unfaithfulness. I set forth that Baron Von Geyso had seen seen with his arms around Mrs. De Meli, that on one occasion the two were together in Mrs. De Mell's apariments when a servant girl entered the room; and that they lived in adjoining rooms in a hotel in Eger.

After Mr. McClure had read the degree Mr. Parsons made a vigorous protest against the opposing counsel's method of conducting his case, as the decree was not yet in evidence and was plainly used to prejudice the case. He asked for a complete copy of the record for examin-

Justice Rumsey—If the German diverce should be excepted in evidence, that would seen, to settle the whole asc. Mr. Parsons is entitled to know the contents of he record.

Mr. McClure-I withdraw the decree for the present. The deposition of Lydia Schule, a milliner, stated that Baron Von Geyso's visits to Mrs. De Mell, were a few weeks apart and of short duration. The Baron kissed and embraced her whenever they met. The deponent once entered the room where the two were, and the

and embraced her whenever they met. The deponent once entered the room where the two were, and the Baron disengaged himself from Mrs. De Mell asked her what she wanted.

After recess. Laura Seima Fischer, Mr. De Mell's cook, testified:

I have known Mrs. De Mell since 1880, when I went into the employ of the family as cook, and remained as such until Mrs. De Mell went away. Since then I have remained in Mr. De Mell's employ. He always treated his wife well. They generally spoke English, which I could not understand. I never saw Mrs. De Mell cry when spoken to by her insband. The box cried easily. I never saw Mr. De Mell cry when spoken to by her insband. The box cried easily. I never saw Mr. De Mell went for our third day after I went there, and frequently afterward, until Mrs. De Mell left her husband. The Baron called several times a week, generally alone, between 11 and 12 o'clock. Mrs. De Mell od me that I need not open the door for the Baron; she would open it herself. I saw them in the parlor on one occasion, sitting together. The Baron had his arm around Mrs. De Mell's shoulders; they were sitting on chairs placed close together. They got up quickly when I entered the room.

Mr. McCiare requested the vitness to illustrate the position of the Baron and Mrs. De Mell. She rose and placed her left arm over the shoulders and partir about the neck of the interpreter, who blushed while the spectators laughed and the Justice used his gavel to save the dignity of the court.

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, Jan. 24.-In the Court of Appeals to-day, Chief Justice the Hon. William C. Ruger and associates present, the following business was transacted: No. 56-Peter V. Z. Lane agt. Jedediah K. Hayward. Ar guel. 55.—William Toxer agt. the New York Central and Hud-son River Raticead Company. Argued. No. 28. Toxonas A. Sutherland agt. John J. Oleott and another. Argued. No. 61.—Cullen P. Grandin agt. Ysidora Hernandez Morijon. Submitted for the latter; argued for the former.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Nes 1, 55, 64, 73, 19, 22, SUPERIOR COURT TRIST TERM PART L.—Before Freedman, SUPERIOR COURT TRIST TERM—Before Daly, J.—Case on—Maior sign Mayer. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TRIM—Before Daly, J.—Case on—Maior sign Mayer. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Franch—Before Van Britt, J.—Case on—No. 18 No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—First.—TERM—PART I.—Before Van Hoesen, J.—Nos. 1976, 1994, 1987, 1419, 1998, 1998. Short causes.

City Court—That. TERM—PART I.—Before Hall, J.—Nos. 1175, 1998, 1994, 1823, 1499, 2925, 1915, 1974, 113, 2998, 2917, 649, 1133, 1998, 1912, 1927, 1341, 1799, 2927, 1996, 1998, 1917, 1917, 1917, 1978, 1978, 1978, 1979, 1977, 1979, 2079, 1977, 1977, 2073, 2074, 2071, 2077, 2069, 1977, 1977, 1979, 2074, 2071, 2077, 2069, 1977, 1977, 1979, 2071, 2071, 2071, 1972, 1977, 2069, 1974, 2077, 2069, 1845, 1899, 2167, 1972, 2167, 1972, 2167, 1977, 2069, 1845, 1899, 2167, 1972.

A STRANGE STORY OF PERSECUTION.

A FARMER MALICIOUSLY INJURED FOR THIRTEEN

CONSECUTIVE YEARS. PROVIDENCE, Jan. 23.-William A. Weeden, a farmer, has long been subject to covert persecution by unknown enemies. A dozen years ago two large barns were burned, and in July, 1882, another barn was paysteriously fired and destroyed, together with cattle and iminary questions. He said:

Idd you not in a suit against a man named Mack say
that you did not believe in the Bible!

Mr. Cocks—I did not.
Mr. Pine—Ind you ever say so?
Mrs. Cocks —I did not.
Mr. Pine—Ind you ever say so?
Mrs. Cocks was accordingly sworn, and sustained the views of the two doctors. She aided:
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Mrs. Cocks was accordingly sworn in 1820.

Mrs. Cocks farming implements. Since then his buildings have been defaced, his well has been defield, the family tomb des-

nais. The town police officers have been at work on the case for a long time.

As the reanit of a confession made by Charles A. Boss, now in fail at Cranston, awaiting trial on another charge, Boss and fown Councilman Simeson Bu dieng, of Cumberland, were to-day arrested; Boss as the principal and Budlong as an accessory to the crime of burning Weeden's oarn in 1882.

Budlong furnished surety in the sum of \$500 for his appearance for examination. He has lived for about seven years in Cumberland. He was elected to the council last spring. The arrest has created great excitement.

STABBED EIGHTY-THREE TIM ES.

Toledo, Jan. 23 .- "Tom" Fairbanks, a noted desperado, and Edward Moushan, a laboring man, became involved in a quarrel at Haskins, Wood County, last night. The two men were engaged in playing pool. A dispute areas, which resulted in a fierce encounter. Fairbanks drew a large knife, which he plunged to the very banks drew a large ranie, which he planted to the very hill into Monaham's breast. He kept rapidly repeating the blows until Monaham was literally cut to pieces. He fell to the ground with eighty-three cuts in his body. Medical aid was summoned, and the injured man found still alive He lived until this afternoon. Fairbanks was lodged in fall this morning. The excitement is intense, and threats of lynching the prisoner are freely made.

BARTLEY CAMPBELL SETTLES A SUIT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24 .- The suit of Josie Batchelder Norries against Bartley Campbell, to recover \$600 arrears of salary, has been adjusted and the suit dismissed. Miss Batchedder had sued out an attachment against the receipts from "siberia," which is now being played here.

If anything can be funnier than the text in Puck's Annual for 1884 it is the pictures. Each successive pass wheels into a mad procession of merriment wherein Keppler, Opper, Gillam, Graetz, Wales and their artistic brethren have fairly excelled themselves. As for the poems, the romances, the jokes, are they not the work of the jovinal Bunner, who as V. Hugo Dusenbury has won a deathless roll in the nicle of fame; of Mankittrick and Van Santvoord and Vallentine, and many another hyely cynic!

THE MONEY MARKET SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

JANUARY 24, 1884. THE GENERAL LIST.

Actual Sales. Closing prices. Op'g. H'g't. Low't Final Bid. | Ask'd Sold. Cent. LA L'a N Y Cont NY Cont N.Y. L. E. & W. do pref N Y & N E N'Y O & W Nor & West, pt. Nor Pacine to & Miss.

*83 seller 60 days. + 107 % seller 60 days.

GOVERNMENTS.123% U S 4 by Registered 10,000 7 8 4 ha Registered

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS. Atlantic & Pao Inc N Y & Texas L North Mo 1st N Orl'ns & Par BCR&Nist II & Erie 1st 120, Bost Ches & Ohio Cur'ey

51 5,000 104 515 Oregon & Translst 519 6,000 55 514 Ohio Central Inc 51 10,000 20,000 93 Ch, St L & N O 5s 7,000 106 Canada South'n 1st Guaranteed

de HOESEN TO EXAMINE HER.

The court room was crowded yesterday at 11 a.m., when the trial of the suit of Mrs. Lydia C. Cocks as against Cassius H. Read and Dr. Gustave E. Susadori, for \$50,000 as damages for the loss of the service of her daughter, Miss Clara Totten, was resumed. J. F. Williams, a white-haired lawyer, somewhat deaf, appellants, agt. Samuel Thorne and others, appellants, agt. Cocks; the defence were represented by Rorer A. Pryor and Christopher Fine. Mis. Cocks, a short, stout, intelligent woman of about fifty years, wearing a sealskin sacque, was present. Dr. J. H. Durland woman on whom an of whom woman on whom woman on whom the service of the service of the service of the service of the short, stout, intelligent woman of about fifty years, wearing a sealskin sacque, was present. Dr. J. H. Durland woman on whom the service of the service of the service of the short, stout, intelligent woman of about fifty years, wearing a sealskin sacque, was present. Dr. J. H. Durland woman on whom the service was resulted to the service of the service of the short, stout, intelligent woman of about fifty years, wearing a sealskin sacque, was present. Dr. J. H. Durland woman on whom the service of the service of the service of the service of the short, stout, intelligent woman of about fifty years, wearing a sealskin sacque, was present. Dr. J. H. Durland woman on whom the service of the ser 5,000 ... 05
H & stJ 73 con
1,000 ... 110¹/₂
Ind Btoom & West
2,000 ... 86¹/₂
Kan Pac 1st con
11,000 ... 93¹/₄
18,000 ... 93
Lake Shore reg 2d
22,000 ... 119¹/₂ 5,000 si0 03 2 Soft Fac V 18,000 95 10,000 108 10,000 96 1,000 023 20,000 96 2 2,000 103 8 17,000 97 81 4,000 70 10,000 97 8 Soft Pac Ist 10,000 97 Soft Pac Ist Class A 500 ... 98 (Class B 1,000 ... 9652 St Paul & S C 1st 8,000 ... 11652

NYW S& Bufflat

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS. Bosrox, Jan. 24, 1884.

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS. Reported by JOHN H. DAVIS & CO. 17 Wall-st.

Rich Asked
City Ge, New ... 181 | 322 | North'n Cent. Rich Asked
City Ge, New ... 181 | 322 | North'n Cent. Rich 68 | 696 |
Endted RR. N. J. 165 | 966 | Leldigh Nav. ... 44 bg 44 bg
Reading ... 26 4-16 26 11-16 | Pha., com ... 8 g
Reading ... 26 4-16 26 11-16 | Pha., com ... 8 g
Reading ... 26 4-16 67 |
Each Park Park ... 66 | 56 67 |
Each Park ... 66 | 56 56 56 g
North'n Pac., pref 42 % 43 |

**Pac. pref 42 % 43 | Phila. and Eric ... 17 | 18

way out, but after numerous fluctuations finally recorded generally higher figures than at yesterday's ending. For the best part of the day the market had the influence of a continued weakness in the stocks of the Northern Pacific system to contend against; yet there was manifested an undertone of strength that was further developed in the late dealings. The transactions of the day amounted to 393,894 shares, against 516,420 shares yesterday; and the Northern Pacific group, although furnishing 129,000 shares to today's business, was a less conspicuous feature than it was yesterday. The whole market opened strong, but Northern Pacific preferred, after 41@4112 @4034@4358, made a break to 4034, and then, after several wide fluctuations, closed at 43, against 41 yesterday. In the same manner Oregon and Transcontinental fluctuated between 17 at the opening to 165 at 181s and later between 1634 and 18, and finally closed at 1738. against 1718 yesterday's lowest and closing figure. Oregon Railway and Navigation was dull between 80 and 82, and closed 8212 bid, against 81 bid last evening. St. Paul and Union Pacific were the leaders of the general market, both in amount of transactions and in character of dealings, and both closed with handsome advances over yesterday's closing figures. Union Pacific early advanced from 7414 to 75%, reacted to 747s, and in the last half hour rose to 7618@757s. St. Paul opened at 8612, rose to 8712, declined to 8612, and in the last half hour rose to 8712. A special incident of the day was a sudden break in the prices for Central of New-Jersey and Reading,

which was occasioned by, or was the which was occasioned by, or was the occa-sion of, remewed rumors of financial difficulties in Philadelphia. From 87 Central of New-Jersey suddenly dropped to 83¹2, and Reading from 53²4 declined to 51¹2; the closing figures for the stocks were respectively 86¹8 and 53²8. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was affected to the extent of 1 per cent, its price declining from 11612 to 11512, but it ended at 11612. Only a small business was done in the trunk line shares, but their prices improved in sympathy with the general market. At the end there was manifested an unusual degree of activity, accompanied with no little excitement.

Government bonds were inactive but steady at unchanged quotations, as follows:

| Bid. Asked | U.S. 4 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 1891, reg. 114 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 14 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 1.8 cur. 6 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 1895, 1896, 1893, 1324 \(\frac{1}{2} \) U.S. cur. 6 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 1897, reg. 1324 \(\frac{1}{2} \) U.S. cur. 6 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 1893, 1314 \(\frac{1}{2} \) U.S. cur. 6 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 1895, 1314 \(\frac{1}{2} \) U.S. cur. 6 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 1895, 1315 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 1895, 1315 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 1895, 1315 \(\frac

State bonds were dull; sales included only small amounts of Louisiana consols, ex matured coupons, at 66, and Tennessee compromise at 4312. Of city bank stocks, New-York sold at 175.

The general bond market was hardly as good as it was yesterday, and the prices usually are shaded off, West Shore and Buffalo 5s, however, again were active and after a decline from 5212 to 5018 recovered and closed at 525s; the transactions amounted to over \$8,100,000. Northern Pacific firsts were stronger and sold up to 99 and closed at 98 against 96¹4 last evening; the business amounted to \$550,000. Erie second consols were ¹2 off at 88¹2³288³4. Canada Southern first 5s were ¹4 higher at 95¹2. St. Louis and Iron Mountain 6s were ¹4 higher at 70. New-York, Chicago and St. Louis first 6s were off ¹4 at 100¹2. East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia consol 5s were up ³s at 71¹2, but the incomes were off from 27 to 26 3/26¹4. Wabash general mortgages were ¹2 lower at 59¹2. Manitoba consols sold at 98²29. Texas Pacific incomes declined ¹2 to 40¹2, and firsts Rio Grande division were off 1 per cent at 72. Oregon Improvement firsts sold at 66 against 75 yesterday, and Oregon and Transcontinental firsts sold at 65, against 80¹4, the last previous sale.

The Sub-Freasury to-day lost on balance \$14,956, made up by a currency loss of \$54,168, less a coin gain of \$39,212. The day's transactions covered: Receipts, \$879,599; payments, \$894,555; currency balance, \$8,876,191; coin balance, \$116,-261,902.

The local money market remains unchanged, and to over \$6,100,000. Northern Pacific firsts were

rency balance, \$8,876,191; coin balance, \$116,-261,902.

The local money market remains unchanged, and the rates for call loans, 12,22 per cent, continue to reflect the enormous amount of money that now

to reflect the close is unemployed.
The Clearing House statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, \$114,563,581; balances,

is nuemployed.

The Chearing House statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, \$114,563,581; balances, \$4.862,458.

The United States Treasury at Washington to-day received \$573,000 faitonal bank notes for redemption. The customs receipts were \$529,540, and the internal revenue receipts \$297,239.

The foreign exchanges to-day again were harder, and rates for sterling were advanced under the influence of only a moderate mercautile demand. We revise quotations for business as follows: Bankers' bills, \$4.843, and \$4.874, for long and short sterling respectively: 5.19% and 5.16% for francs; 94% and 95% for recibinaries; 40 and 404 for guiders.

The governors of the Bank of England at their regular weekly meeting to-day made no change in the bank's minimum rate of discount, and it remains at 3 per cent. During the week the bank gained £156,000 builton, and the proportion of its reserve to its liabilities was increased from 40% to 41% per cent, against 44% per cent at this date hast year. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 4.425,000 francs gold, and of 3,750,000 francs sulver. The Bank of France shows an increase of 4.425,000 francs gold, and of 3,750,000 francs sulver. The Bank of France shows an increase of 4.425,000 francs gold, and of 3,750,000 francs sulver. The Bank of France shows an increase of 4.425,000 francs gold, and of 3,750,000 francs sulver. The Bank of France shows an increase of 4.425,000 francs gold, and of 3,750,000 francs gold, and of 3,75

RAILBOAD EARNINGS. CHICAGO, MILWAURER AND ST. PAUL. Number of miles 1882, 4,405 Third week in Jan. \$313,704 \$322,245 Jan 1 to Jan 21. \$73,474 \$72,041 * CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN. Number of miles. 3,129 3,550 Third week in Jan. 5372,343 \$294,967 Jan 1 to Jan 21. 1,107,301 910,507 CHICAGO, SI. PACL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA. Number of miles 1,000 1,179
Third week in Jan. \$72,800 \$46,000
Jan. 1 to Jan. 21 218,435 213,700 Number of miles 318 S15 Second week in Jan \$18,092 \$42,195 Jan, 1 to Jan 14 ... 73,492 \$42,592 * The first reported earnings to the third week of 1883 and 1881 of the Chi age and No thwe stern Hairond were incorrect.

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS. LONDON, Jan. 24-12:30 p. m.—Erie, 25%; New-York Central, 115%; Hinois Central, 1.58%; Pennsylvania, 50% Reading, 27%; Mexican Ordinary, 61; St. Paul Comount, 85%; a. p. m.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased 27 to Mexican Cedinary, 61, St. Paul Comment, 88 to 3 p. m.—The builton in the Hank of England last Increased 2 150,000 during the past work.

The projection of the Bank of England reserve to Hability, which last week was 10% per cent, is now 41% per cent. Park activities quote Three Per Cent Rentes at 77 traces 77% centrons for the account.

4.30 p. m.—Har sliver is quoted at 51d, per cunce. Consels, 101 B.b. for mones and 10, 14.10 for the account, Eric. 58 in New York Central, 1.5% Hilmon Scientis, 139, Pomoglymaid, New York Central, 1.5% Hilmon Scientis, 139, Pomoglymaid, The amount of builton withdrawn from the Bank of England on bulance today is \$15,000.

Paris activities quote Three Per Cent Bentes at 77 frances 57 questiones for the account.

Paris Alvines for the account.

Paris, Jun. 24.—The weekly statement of the Bank of Frances shows an Houcase of 4,425,000 france in sold and 3,750,000 france in silver.

MINES AND MINING.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK MINING EXCHANGE. | Open High Low | SHA998 | Open High Low | Final | 804.08 | Open High Low | \$000 2,7000 \$000 2,200 2,300 2,300 200 1,300 30 1,300 1,300 203 50 200 1,000 203 50 1,000 1,000 203 50 1,000 10 10 10 10 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 6.75 6.75 6.75 6.75 12 12 12 12 6.02 6.02 6.02 6.02 16 10 16 16 25 25 25 25 25 Meno Silver King. Sonora Con Standard Con Sutro Tunnel Tiogne The stock speculation to-day was feverish all the

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS. SAN FRANCISCO, Jun. 24, 1884.

EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKETS.